

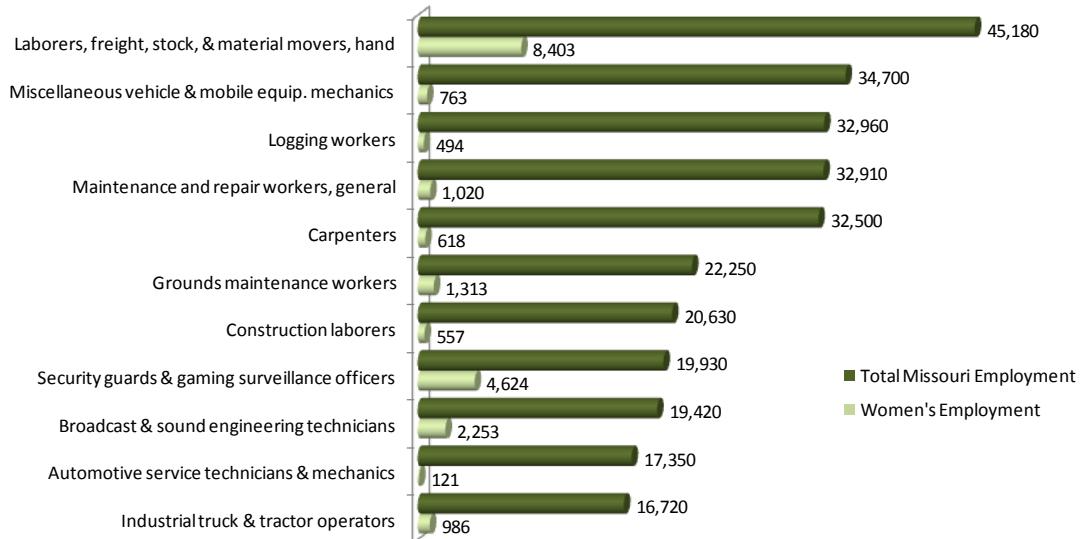
## Women in Missouri's Workplaces

There were slightly less than 1.4 million women reported in Missouri's workforce throughout 2008, or more than 46% of the state's labor force. This report aims to look at the role of women in Missouri's workplaces based on occupations found to be traditionally female-oriented versus those deemed more male-oriented.<sup>1</sup>

### Women in Non-traditional Jobs

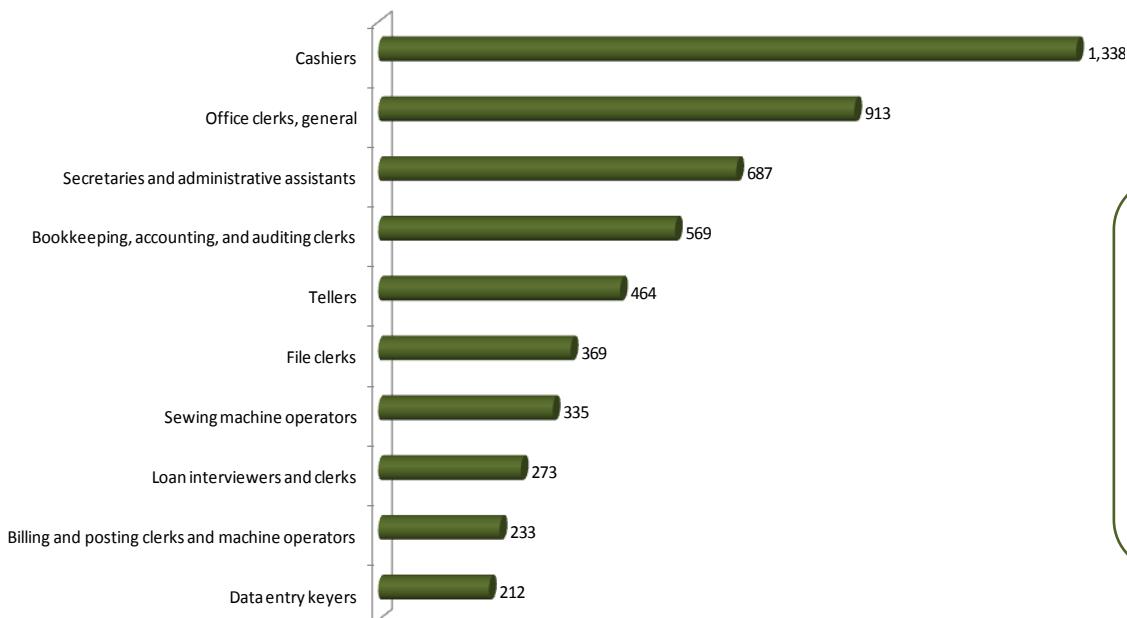
**Women's 2008 Employment in Top Male Traditional Jobs**

In male traditional jobs with the highest total employment, the largest percentage that women will make of the workforce is 23.2%. In some occupations, women only amount to 0.7% of hired employees.



### Employment Changes

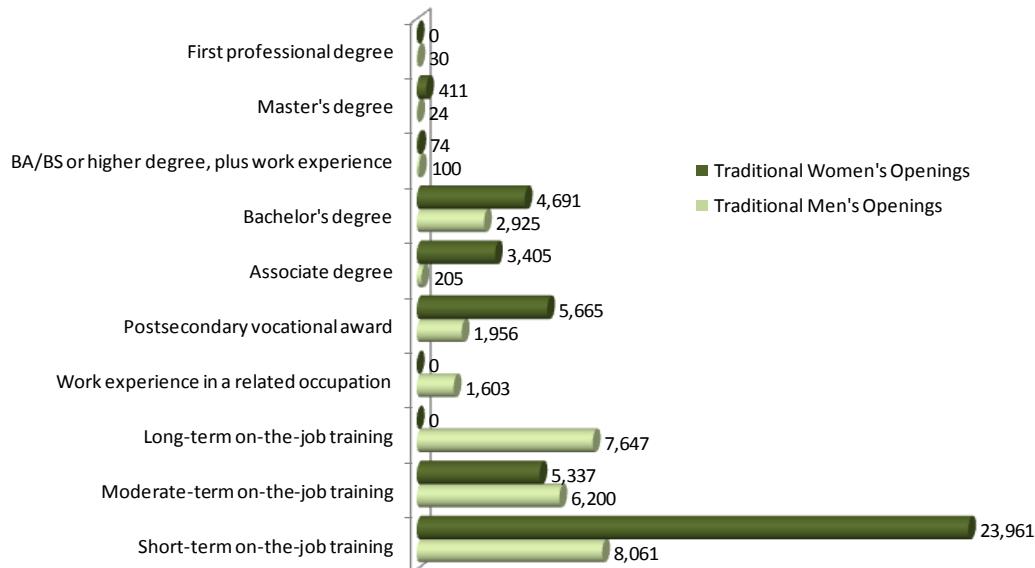
**Net Changes in Female Traditional Employment from 2008-2010**



Traditional female occupations will supply just 29,148 openings for females compared to the 155,688 total openings in Missouri by 2010.

## Educational Requirements

### Total Openings for Male and Female Traditional Occupations

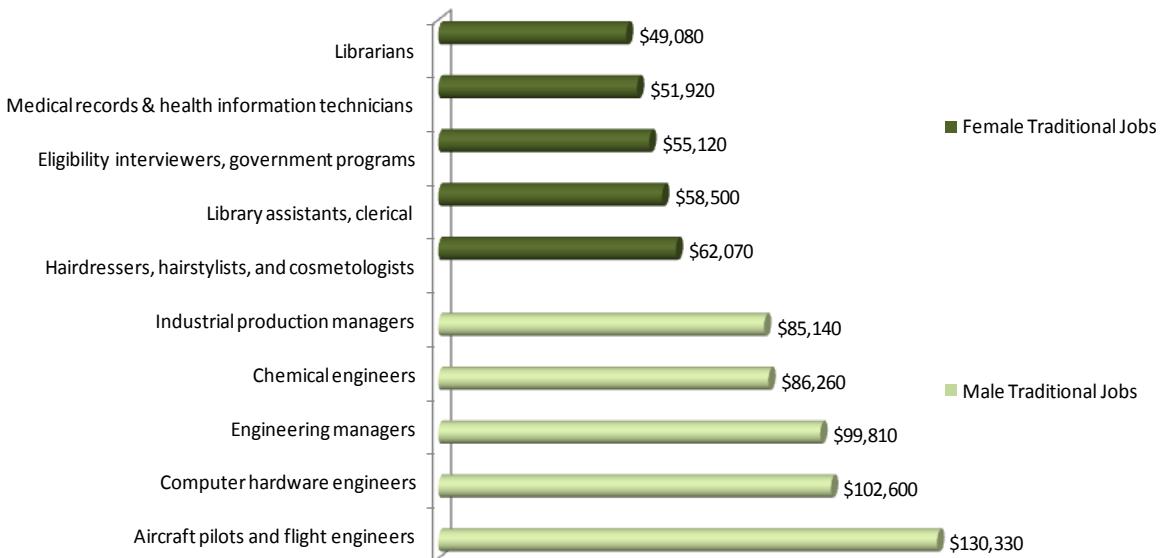


Of the occupational openings that will occur from 2008-2010 more than 8,580 openings in females traditional occupations will recommend an associate's degree or higher for employment, compared to just 3,280 in males traditional jobs.

### Average Salaries

The average wage for all female-traditional occupations was \$27,277, while the average wage for traditional-male occupations was \$40,339. The top paying traditional female jobs also require higher levels of education.

### Top Average Salaries of Female & Male Traditional Occupations



<sup>i</sup> Traditional and non-traditional jobs were determined through data gathered from the 2007 American Community Survey with the U.S. Census Bureau. Occupations with female employment totaling less than 25.5% are declared non-traditional, while occupations with 75.5% or more are traditionally female occupied jobs.

Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, MERIC Long-term Occupational Projections, MERIC Occupational Employment and Wage Survey. Education and experience ratings reflect the typical training needed to obtain employment in the occupation using national averages, and do not reflect required training; produced by the US Department of Labor (BLS, ETA).